

FROM SIENA TO ROME

silent for any fear; but be prepared boldly and generously to give one's life, if need be, all inebriated with the blood of the humble and immaculate Lamb, drawing it from the breast of His most sweet Spouse, Holy Church, which we see all dismembered."¹ The friar continued his journey by sea to Genoa, and thence by land to Ventimiglia. Jacopo di Ceva was arrested at the frontier by the soldiers of the Count of Geneva, Clement's brother. Raimondo himself received a warning that an ambush was set for him and that his death was certain, if he went any further; he returned to Genoa, and reported what had happened to Urban, who bade him stay where he was and preach the crusade against the Clementines.² The Pope appears to have been perfectly satisfied with his conduct; but to Catherine it seemed a betrayal of the truth, a pusillanimous flight from martyrdom. "God has wished you to know your own imperfection," she wrote, "showing you that you are still a child that needs milk, and not a man to live on bread; for if He had seen that you had teeth for it, He would have given it to you, even as He did to your companions. You were not yet worthy to stay upon the field of battle, but you were driven back like a child; and you fled away willingly, and were glad at the grace that God granted to your weakness. Naughty father mine, how blessed would your soul and mine have been, if with your blood you had built up a stone in Holy Church for love of the blood!"³

In the meanwhile, at Catherine's instigation, Urban had resolved to summon the "servants of God" to his aid, to fill Rome with men of great repute for sanctity, and at least secure that all the spiritual forces within the Church should be on his side. ^{Ct} In this horrible tempest that threatens the Church with shipwreck," he wrote, on December 13, to the

¹ Letter 330 (99); in the Harleian and Casanatense MSS a *Legenda*, III. i. 6, 7 (§§336, 337).

² Letter 333 (100). Jacopo di Ceva was kept a prisoner until, like Guil-laume de la Voulte, he passed over to the side of Clement. Cf. Denifle, *op. cit.*, Tom. hi. p. 557, and Valois, I. p. 125 ».